Title: LOCATION ANNOUNCEMENT FOR MOBILE DEVICES

Application Number: 10/685,616

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REMARKS

In an office action mailed on 08/10/2005, claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-13, 16-18 and 20 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as anticipated by Smith, US 09/764,696; claims 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, and 21 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over Smith in view of Park, US 6,434,126.

Rejection Re: Smith

Claims 1,11,16,18 recite, inter alia, obtaining location information for a <u>caller</u> during establishment of a call to a called party, converting the location information to voice information, and announcing the voice information to <u>the called party</u> (see claim 1, which is exemplary of the others). The Office Action cites Smith, Par. 21, 25, and 26 as teaching the claimed aspect(s). Smith, in the summary and in Par. 21, 25, and 26, among other places, teaches entering a code at a mobile unit in order to have the network report the location of another mobile unit. This is something else entirely than obtaining location information <u>for a caller</u> during establishment of a call to a called party, and announcing the voice information <u>to the called party</u>. Smith does not teach obtaining location information for the caller and reporting it to the called device.

Claims 1, 6, 11, 16, 18, 20 further recite, inter alia, obtaining location information for a caller during establishment of a call to a called party (see claim 1, which is exemplary of the others). The Office Action cites Smith, Par. 24 and 25 as teaching the claimed aspect(s). Smith, Par. 24 and 25 recites, inter alia, that at some later time (e.g. after the devices register on the network), as indicated in step 27, the subscriber using MS121 enters *LOC and the directory number for MS222...At 33, the MSC sends the location information and the time of the last location update to MS121. Smith teaches a

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query for location information when no call is being established; it does not teach locating and providing such information during establishment of a call. In Smith, no call is established or commenced between the location requestor and the device for which location information is requested.

The following table provides a summary of at least some of the distinctions between the claims and Smith.

claims 1,11,16,18	Smith, summary and Par. 21, 25, and 26
obtaining location information for a caller	entering a code at a mobile unit in order to
during establishment of a call to a called	have the network report the location of
party, converting the location information	another mobile unit
to voice information, and	
announcing the voice information to the	
called party	
claims 1, 6, 11, 16, 18, 20	Smith, Par. 24 and 25
obtaining location information for a caller	Smith teaches a separate query to the
during establishment of a call to a called	network for location information of another
party, converting the location information	device, not locating and providing such
to voice information, and	information during establishment of a call.
announcing the voice information to the	
called party	
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Claims 2,7,12,13 recite, inter alia, obtaining the location information from a Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC), providing the location information to an intelligent peripheral (IP), and the IP converting the location information to the voice information (see claim 2, which is exemplary of the others). The Office Action cites Smith as teaching the claimed aspect(s). Smith, in Figures 1,2, and 3 shows, inter alia,

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that the message generator 37 that produces the announcement is comprised by the switch (MSC) and not by an intelligent peripheral; furthermore, Smith clearly teaches that the location information is provided from the HLR to the switch, not from a GMLC to an intelligent peripheral (IP) of the switch. A GMLC is not the same thing as an HLR; see for example the current specification, Par. 34. For example, the GMLC may in some wireless networks be provided by elements of the BSS and NSS. Furthermore, an IP (Intelligent Peripheral) is not the same thing as an MSC; see Par 33 of the present specification.

The following table provides a summary of at least some of the distinctions between claims 2,7,12,13 and Smith.

claims 2,7,12,13	Smith, Fig. 1,2, and 3
obtaining the location information from a	Smith clearly teaches that the message
Gateway Mobile Location Center (GMLC),	generator 37 is comprised by the switch
providing the location information to an	(MSC) and not an intelligent peripheral;
intelligent peripheral (IP), and	furthermore, Smith clearly teaches that the
the IP converting the location information	location information is provided from the
to the voice information	HLR to the switch, not from a GMLC to an
	intelligent peripheral (IP) of the switch

Claims 3,8 recite, inter alia, forming a connection between the called party and an intelligent peripheral (IP), the IP announcing the voice information over the connection between the called party and the IP, and forming a connection between the called party and a calling party. (see claim 3, which is exemplary of the others). Smith, for example in Figures 1-4, shows no teaching whatsoever of forming the recited connections in order to provide the announcement. Smith does not teach the use of an IP

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to form the announcement, nor does Smith teach forming any type of connection with the called party to provide the announcement.

The following table provides a summary of at least some of the distinctions between claims 3,8 and Smith.

claims 3,8	Smith, Fig. 1-4
forming a connection between the called	no teaching whatsoever of forming the
party and an intelligent peripheral (IP),	recited connections in order to provide the
the IP announcing the voice information	announcement
over the connection between the called	
party and the IP, and	
forming a connection between the called	
party and a calling party.	

Rejection Re: Smith and Park

Claims 4,914,17,19,21 recite, inter alia, converting the location information and the name information to the voice information, and announcing the voice information to the called party (see claim 4, which is exemplary of the others). The Office Action cites Smith Par. 25, and Park Col. 3 as teaching the claimed aspect(s). However, Smith and Park separately or taken together provide no teaching of combining location and name information into a voice announcement, as indicated in the claims.

Conclusion

For at least the reasons provided, the claimed material is patentable and should be allowed. Please allow all claims to issue as a patent.

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